2. True; ſolid; real; not merely ſeeming.
O bleſſed! bleſſed night! I am afraid,
Being in night, all this is but a dream;
Too flattering ſweet to be *ſubſtantial*. *Shakeſpeare.*
To give thee being, I lent
Out of my ſide to thee, neareſt my heart,
Subſtantial life. *Milton.*
If happineſs be a *ſubſtantial* good,
Not fram'd of accidents, nor ſubject to them,
I err'd to ſeek it in a blind revenge. *Denham.*
Time, as a river, hath brought down to us what is more light and ſuperficial, while things more ſolid and *ſubſtantial* have been immerſed. *Glanville.*
The difference betwixt the empty vanity of oſtentation, and the *ſubſtantial* ornaments of virtue. *L'Eſtrange.*
Obſervations are the only ſure grounds whereon to build a laſting and *ſubſtantial* philoſophy. *Woodward.*
A ſolid and *ſubſtantial* greatneſs of ſoul, looks down with neglect on the cenſures and applauſes of the multitude. *Addiſon.*
3. Corporeal; material.
Now ſhine theſe planets with *ſubſtantial* rays?
Does innate luſtre gild their meaſur'd days? *Prior.*
The ſun appears flat like a plate of ſilver, the moon as big as the ſun, and the rainbow a large *ſubſtantial* arch in the ſky, all which are groſs falſhoods. *Watts.*
4. Strong; ſtout; bulky.
Subſtantial doors,
Croſs-barr'd and bolted faſt, fear no aſſault. *Milton.*
5. Reſponſible; moderately wealthy.
Trials of crimes and titles of right ſhall be made by verdict of a jury, choſen out of the honeſt and moſt *ſubſtantial* freeholders. *Spenſer on Ireland.*
The merchants, and *ſubſtantial* citizens, cannot make up more than a hundred thouſand families. *Addiſon on the War.*

SUBSTA'NTIALS. *n. ſ.* [Without ſingular.] Eſſential parts.
Although a cuſtom introduced againſt the *ſubſtantials* of an appeal be not valid, as that it ſhould not be appealed to a ſuperior, but to an inferior judge, yet a cuſtom may be introduced againſt the accidentals of an appeal. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SUBSTANTIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubſtantial.*]
1. The ſtate of real exiſtence.
2. Corporeity; materiality.
Body cannot act on any thing but by motion; motion cannot be received but by quantity and matter: the ſoul is a ſtranger to ſuch groſs *ſubſtantiality*, and owns nothing of theſe. *Glanv. Sceph.*

SUBSTA'NTIALLY. *adv.* [from *ſubſtantial.*]
1. In manner of a ſubſtance; with reality of exiſtence.
In him his Father ſhone *ſubſtantially* expreſs'd. *Milton.*
2. Strongly; ſolidly.
Having ſo *ſubſtantially* provided for the North, they promiſed themſelves they ſhould end the war that Summer. *Clarendon.*
3. Truly; ſolidly; really; with fixed purpoſe.
The laws of this religion would make men, if they would truly obſerve them, *ſubſtantially* religious towards God, chaſte and temperate. *Tillotſon.*
4. With competent wealth.

SUBSTA'NTIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubſtantial.*]
1. The ſtate of being ſubſtantial.
2. Firmneſs; ſtrength; power of holding or laſting.
When *ſubſtantialneſs* combineth with delightfulneſs, fulneſs with fineneſs, how can the language which conſiſteth of theſe ſound other than moſt full of ſweetneſs? *Camden's Remains.*
In degree of *ſubſtantialneſs* next above the dorique, ſuſtaining the third, and adorning the ſecond ſtory. *Wotton.*

To SUBSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [from *ſubſtance.*] To make to exiſt.
The accidental of any act is ſaid to be whatever advenes to the act itſelf already *ſubſtantiated*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SU'BSTANTIVE. *n. ſ.* [*ſubſtantif*, French; *ſubſtantivum*, Latin.] A noun betokening the thing, not a quality.
Claudian perpetually cloſes his ſenſe at the end of a verſe, commonly called golden, or two *ſubſtantives* and two adjectives with a verb betwixt them. *Dryden.*

SUBSTA'NTIVE. *adj.* [*ſubſtantivus*, Latin.]
1. Solid; depending only on itſelf. Not in uſe.
He conſidered how ſufficient and *ſubſtantive* this land was to maintain itſelf, without any aid of the foreigner. *Bacon.*
2. Betokening exiſtence.
One is obliged to join many particulars in one propoſition, becauſe the repetition of the *ſubſtantive* verb would be tedious. *Arb.*

To SU'BSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*ſubſtituer*, Fr. *ſubſtitutus*, from *ſub* and *ſtatuo*, Latin.] To put in the place of another.
In the original deſigns of ſpeaking, a man can *ſubſtitute* none for them that can equally conduce to his honour. *Gov. of Tongue.*
If a ſwarthy tongue
Is underneath his humid palate hung,
Reject him and *ſubſtitute* another. *Dryden.*
Some few verſes are inſerted or *ſubſtituted* in the room of others. *Congreve.*

SU'BSTITUTE. *n. ſ.* [*ſubſtitut*, Fr. from the verb.] One placed by another to act with delegated power.
Were you ſworn to the duke, or to the deputy?
——To him and his *ſubſtitutes*. *Shakeſpeare.*
You've taken up,
Under the counterfeited zeal of God,
The ſubjects of his *ſubſtitute*, my father,
And here upſwarm'd them. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
Haſt thou not made me here thy *ſubſtitute*,
And theſe inferior far beneath me ſet? *Milton.*
Providence delegates to the ſupreme magiſtrate the ſame power for the good of men, which that ſupreme magiſtrate transfers to thoſe ſeveral *ſubſtitutes* who act under him. *Addiſ.*

SUBSTITU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubſtitution*, Fr. from *ſubſtitute.*] The act of placing any perſon or thing in the room of another; the ſtate of being placed in the room of another.
He did believe
He was the duke, from *ſubſtitution*,
And executing th' outward face of royalty,
With all prerogative. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
Nor ſal, ſulphur, or mercury can be ſeparated from any perfect metals; for every part, ſo ſeparated, may eaſily be reduced into perfect metal without *ſubſtitution* of that which chymiſts imagine to be wanting. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

To SUBSTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*ſubtrabo*, Lat. *ſouſtraction*, French.]
1. To take away part from the whole.
2. To take one number from another.

SUBSTRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſouſtraire*, *ſoubſtraction*, French.]
1. The act of taking away part from the whole.
I cannot call this piece Tully's nor my own, being much altered not only by the change of the ſtyle, but by addition and *ſubſtraction*. *Denham.*
2. [In arithmetick.] The taking of a leſſer number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number, being or declaring the inequality, exceſs, or difference between the numbers given. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

SUBSTRU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubſtructio*, from *ſub* and *ſtruo*, Latin.] Underbuilding.
To found our habitation firmly, examine the bed of earth upon which we build, and then the underfillings, or *ſubſtruction*, as the ancients called it. *Wotton's Architecture.*

SUBSTY'LAR. *adj.* [*ſub* and *ſtylus.*] *Subſtylar* line is, in dialing, a right line, whereon the gnomon or ſtyle of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane. *Dict.*
Erect the ſtyle perpendicularly over the *ſubſtilar* line, ſo as to make an angle with the dial-plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

SUBSU'LTIVE. } *adj.* [*ſubſultus*, Latin.] Bounding; moving
SUBSU'LTORY. } by ſtarts.

SUBSU'LTORILY. *adv.* [from *ſubſultory.*] In a bounding manner.
The ſpirits ſpread even, and move not *ſubſultorily*; for that will make the parts cloſe and pliant. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

SUBTA'NGENT. *n. ſ.* In any curve, is the line which determines the interſection of the tangent in the axis prolonged. *D. C.*

To SUBTE'ND. *v. a.* [*ſub* and *tendo*, Latin.] To be extended under.
In rectangles and triangles the ſquare, which is made of the ſide that *ſubtendeth* the right angle, is equal to the ſquares which are made of the ſides containing the right angle. *Brown.*
From Aries rightways draw a line, to end
In the ſame round, and let that line *ſubtend*
An equal triangle: now ſince the lines
Muſt three times touch the round, and meet three ſigns,
Where e'er they meet in angles, thoſe are trines. *Creech.*

SUBTE'NSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *tenſus*, Latin.] The chord of an arch; that which is extended under any thing.

SU'BTER. [Latin.] In compoſition, ſignifies *under.*

SUBTERFLU'ENT. } *adj.* [*ſubterfluo*, Latin.] Running under.
SUBTE'RFLUOUS. }

SUBTERFU'GE. *n. ſ.* [*ſupterfuge*, French; *ſubter* and *fugio*, Lat.] A ſhift; an evaſion; a trick.
The king cared not for *ſubterfuges*, but would ſtand envy, and appear in any thing that was to his mind. *Bacon.*
Notwithſtanding all their fly *ſubterfuges* and ſtudied evaſions, yet the product of all their endeavours is but as the birth of the labouring mountains, wind and emptineſs. *Glanv.*
Affect not little ſhifts and *ſubterfuges* to avoid the force of an argument. *Watts.*

SUBTERRA'NEAL. } *adj.* [*ſub* and *terra*, Lat. *ſouſterraine*, Fr.
SUBTERRA'NEAN. } *Subterraneon* or *ſubterraneous* is the word
SU'BTERRANEOUS. } now uſed.] Lying under the earth; placed
SU'BTERRANY. } below the ſurface.
Metals are wholly *ſubterrany*, whereas plants are part above earth, and part under. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
In *ſubterranies*, as the fathers of their tribes, are brimſtone and mercury. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
The force
Of *ſubterraneon* wind tranſports a hill
Torn from Pelorus, or the ſhatter'd ſide
Of thund'ring Ætna, whoſe combuſtible
And fuel'd entrails thence conceiving fire,
Sublim'd with mineral fury, aid the winds. *Milton.*

Alteration

Alteration proceeded from the change made in the neighbouring *ſubterraneal* parts by that great conflagration. *Boyle.*
Tell by what paths, what *ſubterranean* ways,
Back to the fountain's head the ſea conveys
The refluent rivers. *Blackmore.*
Let my ſoft numbers glide obſcurely on,
Like *ſubterraneous* ſtreams, unheard, unknown. *Norris.*
This *ſubterraneous* paſſage was not at firſt deſigned ſo much for a highway as for a quarry. *Addiſon.*
Rous'd within the *ſubterranean* world,
Th' expanding earthquake unreſiſted ſhakes
Aſpiring cities. *Thomſon.*

SUBTERRA'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *terra*, Lat.] A place under ground. Not in uſe.
We commonly conſider *ſubterranities*, not in contemplations, ſufficiently reſpective unto the creation. *Brown.*

SU'BTILE. *adj.* [*ſubtile*, Fr. *ſubtilis*, Lat. This word is often written *ſubtle.*]
1. Thin; not denſe; not groſs.
From his eyes the fleeting fair
Retir'd, like *ſubtle* ſmoke diſſolv'd in air. *Dryden's Georg.*
Deny Des Cart his *ſubtile* matter,
You leave him neither fire nor water. *Prior.*
Is not the heat conveyed through the vacuum by the vibrations of a much *ſubtiler* medium than air, which, after the air was drawn out, remained in the vacuum? *Newton's Opt.*
2. Nice; fine; delicate; not coarſe.
But of the clock which in our breaſts we bear,
The *ſubtile* motions we forget the while. *Davies.*
Thou only know'ſt her nature, and her pow'rs;
Her *ſubtile* form thou only can'ſt define. *Davies.*
I do diſtinguiſh plain
Each *ſubtile* line of her immortal face. *Davies.*
3. Piercing; acute.
Paſs we the ſlow diſeaſe and *ſubtile* pain,
Which our weak frame is deſtin'd to ſuſtain;
The cruel ſtone, the cold catarrh. *Prior.*
4. Cunning; artful; ſly; ſubdolous. In this ſenſe it is now commonly written *ſubtle.*
Arrius, a prieſt in the church of Alexandria, a *ſubtile* witted and a marvellous fair ſpoken man, was diſcontented that one ſhould be placed before him in honour, whoſe ſuperior he thought himſelf in deſert, becauſe through envy and ſtomach prone unto contradiction. *Hooker.*
Think you this York
Was not incenſed by his *ſubtile* mother,
To taunt and ſcorn you? *Shakeſp. Richard III.*
O *ſubtile* love, a thouſand wiles thou haſt
By humble ſuit, by ſervice, or by hire,
To win a maiden's hold. *Fairfax.*
A woman, an harlot and *ſubtile* of heart. *Prov.* vii. 10.
Nor thou his malice, and falſe guile, contemn:
Subtile he needs muſt be, who could ſeduce
Angels. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
5. Deceitful.
Like a bowl upon a *ſubtle* ground,
I've tumbled paſt the throw. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
6. Refined; acute beyond exactneſs.
Things remote from uſe, obſcure and *ſubtle*. *Milton.*

SU'BTILELY. *adv.* [from *ſubtile.*]
1. Finely; not groſsly.
The conſtitution of the air appareth more *ſubtilly* by worms in oak-apples than to the ſenſe of man. *Bacon.*
In theſe plaiſters the ſtone ſhould not be too *ſubtilely* powdered; for it will better manifeſt its attraction in more ſenſible dimenſions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
The opakeſt bodies, if *ſubtilely* divided, as metals diſſolved in acid menſtruums, become perfectly tranſparent. *Newton.*
2. Artfully; cunningly.
By granting this, add the reputation of loving the truth ſincerely to that of having been able to oppoſe it *ſubtilely*. *Boyle.*
Others have fought to eaſe themſelves of affliction by diſputing *ſubtilly* againſt it, and pertinaciouſly maintaining that afflictions are no real evils. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

SU'BTILENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubtile.*]
1. Fineneſs; rareneſs.
2. Cunning; artfulneſs.

To SUBTI'LIATE. *v. a.* [from *ſubtile.*] To make thin.
A very dry and warm or *ſubtiliating* air opens the ſurface of the earth. *Harvey on the Plague.*

SUBTILIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubtiliation*, French; from *ſubtiliate.*] The act of making thin.
By *ſubtiliation* and rarefaction the oil contained in grapes, if diſtilled before it be fermented, becomes ſpirit of wine. *Boyle.*

SU'BTILTY. *n. ſ.* [*ſubtilité*, French; from *ſubtile.*]
1. Thinneſs; fineneſs; exility of parts.
The *ſubtilties* of particular ſounds may paſs through ſmall crannies not confuſed, but its magnity not ſo well. *Bacon.*
How ſhall we this union well expreſs?
Nought ties the ſoul, her *ſubtilty* is ſuch. *Davies.*
The corporeity of all bodies being the ſame, and *ſubtilty* in all bodies being eſſentially the ſame thing, could any body by *ſubtilty* become vital, then any degree of *ſubtilty* would produce ſome degree of life. *Grew's Cosmo.*
Bodies the more of kin they are to ſpirit in *ſubtilty* and refinement, the more ſpreading and ſelf-diffuſive are they. *Norris.*
2. Nicety.
Whatſoever is inviſible, in reſpect of the fineneſs of the body, or *ſubtilty* of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon.*
3. Refinement; too much acuteneſs.
You prefer the reputation of candour before that of *ſubtilty*. *Boyle.*
Intelligible diſcourſes are ſpoiled by too much *ſubtilty* in nice diviſions. *Locke.*
Greece did at length a learned race produce,
Who needful ſcience mock'd, and arts of uſe;
Mankind with idle *ſubtilties* embroil,
And faſhion ſyſtems with romantick toil. *Blackmore.*
They give method, and ſhed *ſubtilty* upon their author. *Bak.*
4. Cunning; artifice; ſlyneſs.
Finding force now faint to be,
He thought grey hairs afforded *ſubtilty*. *Sidney.*
The rudeneſs and barbarity of ſavage Indians knows not ſo perfectly to hate all virtues as ſome mens *ſubtilty*. *K. Charles.*
Sleights proceeding
As from his wit and native *ſubtilety*. *Milton.*

SUBTILIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubtilize.*]
1. Subtilization is making any thing ſo volatile as to riſe readily in ſteam or vapour. *Quincy.*
Fluids have their reſiſtances proportional to their denſities, ſo that no *ſubtilization*, diviſion of parts, or refining can alter theſe reſiſtances. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
2. Refinement; ſuperfluous acuteneſs.

To SU'BTILIZE. *v. a.* [*ſubtilizer*, French; from *ſubtile.*]
1. To make thin; to make leſs groſs or coarſe.
Chyle, being mixed with the choler and pancreatick juices, is further *ſubtilized*, and rendered ſo fluid and penetrant, that the thinner and finer part eaſily finds way in at the ſtreight orifices of the lacteous veins. *Ray on the Creation.*
Body cannot be vital; for if it be, then is it ſo either as *ſubtilized* or organized, moved or endowed with life. *Grew.*
2. To refine; to ſpin into uſeleſs niceties.
The moſt obvious verity is *ſubtilized* into niceties, and ſpun into a thread indiſcernible by common opticks. *Glanville.*

To SUBTI'LIZE. *v. n.* To talk with too much refinement.
Qualities and moods ſome modern philoſophers have *ſubtilized* on. *Digby on Bodies.*

SU'BTLE. *adj.* [Written often for *ſubtile*, eſpecially in the ſenſe of cunning.] Sly; artful; cunning.
Some *ſubtle* headed fellow will put ſome quirk, or deviſe ſome evaſion, whereof the reſt will take hold. *Spenſer.*
Shall we think the *ſubtle* witted French
Conj'rers and ſorc'rers, that, afraid of him,
By magick verſe have thus contriv'd his end? *Shak. H. VI.*
The ſerpent, *ſubtleſt* beaſt of all the field. *Milton.*
The Arabians were men of a deep and *ſubtle* wit. *Sprat.*

SU'BTLY. *adv.* [from *ſubtle.*]
1. Slily; artfully; cunningly.
Thou ſee'ſt how *ſubtly* to detain thee I deviſe;
Inviting thee to hear, while I relate. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*
2. Nicely; delicately.
In the nice bee, what ſenſe ſo *ſubtly* true,
From pois'nous herbs extracts the healing dew! *Pope.*

To SU'BTRACT. *v. a.* [*ſubtractio*, Latin. They who derive it from the Latin write *ſubtract*; thoſe who know the French original, write *ſubſtract*, which is the common word.] To withdraw part from the reſt.
Reducing many things unto charge, which, by confuſion, became concealed and *ſubtracted* from the crown. *Davies.*
What is *ſubtracted* or ſubducted out of the extent of the divine perfection, leaves ſtill a quotient infinite. *Hale.*
The ſame ſwallow, by the *ſubtracting* daily of her eggs, lay nineteen ſucceſſively, and then gave over. *Ray.*

SUBTRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* See SUBSTRACTION.

SU'BTRAHEND. *n. ſ.* [*ſubtrahendum*, Lat.] The number to be taken from a larger number.

SUBTRI'PLE. *adj.* [*ſubtriple*, Fr. *ſub* and *triplus*, Latin.] Containing a third or one part of three.
The power will be in a *ſubtriple* proportion to the weight. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

SUBVENTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ſubventaneus*, Lat.] Addle; windy.
Suitable unto the relation of the mares in Spain, and their *ſubventaneous* conceptions from the weſtern wind. *Brown.*

To SU'BVERSE. *v. a.* [*ſubverſus*, Latin.] To ſubvert. *Spenſer* uſes *ſubverſt* in the ſame ſenſe.
Empires *ſubverſ'd*, when ruling fate has ſtruck
Th' unalterable hour. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

SUBVE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubverſion*, Fr. *ſubverſus*, Latin.] Overthrow; ruin; deſtruction.
Theſe ſeek *ſubverſion* of thy harmleſs life. *Shak. H. VI.*
It is far more honourable to ſuffer, than to proſper in their ruin and *ſubverſion*. *King Charles.*
Theſe things refer to the opening and ſhutting the abyſs, with the diſſolution or *ſubverſion* of the earth. *Burnet.*

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